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JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE IRISH NEWS.

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EXECUTION OE WHELAN.

Whelan, the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was hanged at Ottawa, Canada, on the 11th ult. The Toronto Globe has a full report of the closing scenes of his life, and the incidents attending his death, from whidh we extract. All efforts to induce him to confess failed. He admitted that he did not fire the shot, but knew who did. "I was there," he would say, but that is no confession. Of his confederates, he remarked; "What good would it do me to drag them and their families down? They would not set me free, and if they were to do so, where could I go? I would be a Cain on the face of the earth, with a brand upon my forehead; but they would not set me free, but give me penal servitude for life, and rather than be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for any man to the end of my life, I would a thousand times rather be hanged as I will be on Thursday." When the decision of the Government was announced to him, he seemed completely stunned, and wringing his hands, exclamed; "My God! has it come to this? What a cursed fool I was to trust them! Where are my friends now?" He took leave of his wife dry-eyed, but seemed to feel the parting very keenly. Whelan slept soundly for six hours, till about five o'clock A. M., and about six o'clock, mass was celebrated in the chapel of the prison. It was said that the exercise was exceedingly touching, and Whelan recived the mass with every symptom of fully appreciating the awfulness of his position, and the relation the ceremony bore to it. About seven o'clock, he partook of breakfast and prepared himself for his fate. He seems to have now become a rational being. Notwithstanding a great deal he had said before about making a speech this morning, he had given up all notions of doing so. "So many people," said he, "will be in the crowd, and they differ so in their opinions, that, were I to make a speech more blood might be shed." The morning dawned with a violent snowstorm, and until eight o'clock there was nothing to indicate that so unusual a tragedy was to be performed in that city. At nine o'clock, a few strangers were seen straggling in, but at ten the steam became dense, and at half-past ten about six or eight thousand people crowded the streets in front of the jail. We are sorry to say that many hundreds of respectable women mingled with thr crowd. About half-past ten, the front doors were opened to those who, by the kindness of Sheriff Powell, were admitted to the interior of the jail, and when they had reached the lobby entering on the scaffold, the sea of faces below was imposing. The corridor in which Whelan was confined was immediately adjoining the lobby, and the reverend attendends were heard in earnest prayer with the unfortunate man. The crowd during this time, we are sorry to say, did not behave themselves with the quietness which the solemnity of the circumstances demanded, and at times excessively turbulent. At eleven o'clock, exactly, the Sheriff came from the corridor. Immediately behind his was Whelan, who had been pininoed a few minutes before. Along with him were the priests in surplice, one of whom, Father O'Connor, read the usual service. Whelan looked exceedingly pale and excited. The sweat stood in beads on his forehead, and the flush of intense agony overspread his face. There was no faltering, however. With his usual firm step he mounted the stair and took his place on the scaffold, responding in distinct tones to the prayer, "God have mercy on me." As he said it, it pierced the heart of every one who heard it. After the Pater-Noster had been repeated, he said: "I beg pardon for any ofience I have committed. I forgive all parties who have injured me. I ask forgiveness from any one I have injured. God save Ireland and God save my saul." This he recited with great firmness. Having stepped forward to the front of the railing, when he had finished he stepped back to the drop, the executioner fitted on him the white cap and drew it over his faae; the rope was then adjusted instantly, the bolt was then withdrawn, the trap-door flew open, and Whelan hung by the neck. He had a more agonizing death that his victim. For four minutes he suffored morttl agony. At first, his contortions were thought to be the result of muscular action; but at the end of four minutes he drew his last gasp as naturally as if he had died in his bed. He kicked his heels together twice, about two minutes after he dropped. Other physical symptoms indicated the awfulness of the mental agony the poor being had undergone prior to the final moment. The execution took place at 11:15 exactly. There were sixty troops in the north yard of the jail, under Captain Banbury. There was not a shade necessity shown for their services. A hearse was drawn up infront of the jail awaiting the delivery of Whelan's body the moment it was cut down, in order to be handed over to Mrs. Whelan. Sheriff Powell sent a policeman, ordering the hearse to be removed. It appears that Sir John A. Macdonald, desirous to shrink the responsibility, placed the dody at the disposal of Sheriff Powell. The Sheriff however refused to take the responsibility. The consequence is that the Privy Council have taken the matter up, and decided that the body shall not be given up to Mrs. Whelan for interment. It is said great preparations for a wake have been made at Michael Starr's tavern here to night. It is stated that the Government have received information from Montreal, that it is intended to hold a grand public funeral there on Sunday next. It is thought the Government will insist on private interment if the body is given up to Mrs. Whelan. Whelan wore the same sash he wore at the trial, and the same badge, and was dressed as neatly as ever. There was not the slightest party manifestation from the crowd. A feature in the crowd was the fact that several hundred boys and girls were present, and we are informed that some clapped their hands when the white cap was adjusted. The body was cut down after hanging forty-five minutes, and it now lies in the coffin at the toot of the gallows. Before coming out of the corridor, Whelan shook hands with the Sheriff, and said, "Forgive me," to which the Sheriff replied, "With all my heart." He then called for Governor Powell, asked him to shake hands, and said, "God bless you, Governor," and shook hands heartily. The military and Police force was complete in every respect, and the arrangements reflect the highest credit upon the authorities. On medical authority, we are informed that Whelan was thoroughly broken down. Shortly before his execution, he went into the wash-closet and went fairly down upon his knees, completely unnerved. Without the influence of the priests, the doctors believe it would have been necessary to carry him to the scaffold. The executioner was from Toronto, and offered to hang twenty other Fenians on the spot. Dr. Sweetland has been deluged with letters from scientific men relative to Whelan. One gentleman from Toronto was very eager to have a portion of the muscle of of the murderer of D'Arcy McGee; likewise a portion of the hair of his head, and the hair of his beard, in separate parcels. He is a micro-copist, and wished the various inclosures sent unpaid. A trio of medicos from Montreal desired to have Whelan's bone, muscle, and beard, after the execution

On morning a little before his execution, Whelan asked for his pipe. This was furnished him, he smoked it to the bottom. When he was at the far end of the corridor, the executioner made his appearance. At the sight of him Whelan became perfectly petrifien, and stood stock-still for some minutes. After a little he recovered himself, came forward and shook with all present, every one felt that he had lost all command of his muscles. His hand felt cold and clammy; as one said, it felt like a fish. When speaking of Lacroix. on Tuesday, he said, "Lacroix is a liar, for the man who shot McGee had a mask on, and Lacroix said he saw his face." One of the priests and two nuns then entered into his cell with him and prayed. When he came out, after drinking another cup of tea, he rose and rushing into the wash- closet, and falling on his knees, prayed with intense agony. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face as he kept asying, "Lord, have mercy on my soul," "Saviour of the world, have mercy on my scul," "Jesus, have mercy on my soul," and for some minutes was in an intense state of mental suffering. Afterward he became more calm, and walked up and down the corridor. On Tuesday Mr. Goodwin waited on the prisoner, with a letter he had received from Mrs, D'Arcy McGee, in which that lady expressed her regret at the unfortunate complicity of circumstances that had led to such disastrous consequences to her and him. She stated that from her heart she forgave him for having made her a widow and her children fatherless. Whelan sent his thanks for her sympathy, but the bearer was to tell her that she was mistaken in thinking that he killed her husband. He showed no sorrow for her, and whistled shortly after. Whelan, in his short speech, when he came to "God save Ireland," was well up, and was about to launch out, when one of the priests pushed him almost violently back, and the last sentence—"God save my soul"—was said in tones like a child under the eye of a schoolmaster. There was a howl from some parts of the crowd at the intervention. There was not the slightest sympathy exhibited in the crowd for the culprit. Some shouted that D'Arcy McGee had a more pleasant death than his murderer, after all.

The Pope having together the bishops of the Roman Catholic church, to sit in counsil upon grave matters, we think it were to give the following particulars, gleaned from letters from Rome. The coming council cannot fail to exercise a great influence upon the fate if the temperal power of the Pope, andwill excite a world-wide interest.

Everything connected with the preparatives for the coming Oecumenical Council, must necessarily be of lively interest to Catholics. We hope, therefore, to please our readers by reproducing the following particulars, gleaned from our letters from Rome; "The rules to be followed in the preparatory labors of the coming Council, are the same that were observed during the holy Council of Trent, with this difference, however, that the matters which are to be submitted to the deliberations of the Council, are the object of a longer and deeper study. The Bishops have sent their answers to the questions that were propounded to them, one year before the convocation of the Council, by H. E. Cardinal Caterini. These answers are examined with extreme care, and compared with the Holy Scriptures, the teachings of the Fathers, and the traditions of the Church. The result of this labor will be submitted to the Bishops, in order that they may proceed to a new examination, and adopt final conclusions. It would be an error to think that the deliberations of the Counsil are restricted to the subjects prepared by the commission. Each Bishop is at liberty to bring up before the assembly such questions as he may wish to have discussed. The Holy Father has manifested the intention of presiding, in person, over the Oecumencial Council. "The organization and preparation of the Council are entrusted to a Central or Directing Commission, composed of six Cardinals, all presidents of speecial commissions, and to whom are adjoined a certain number of counsellors. The object of this cymmission is to classify the postulata, and the advices sent by the Bishops from all parts of the world, and to refer them to the competent commissions; to receive all decisiona taken by the aforesaid commisions and to subject them to a severe examination and searching study; and, finally, to communicate directly with the Sovereign Pontiff on all matters submitted to the Council. The six Cardinals composing the Central Commission, preside respectively over the special commissions, in the following order: 1 Commission on Dogmatic Theology—President, His Eminence Cardinal Billo. 2 Commission on Politico-Religious Affairs—President, His Eminence Cardinal De Retisch. 3. Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline—President, His Eminence Cardinal Caterni. 4 Commission on Regulars—President, His Eminence Cardinal Bizzarri. 5. Commission on Eastern Affairs President, His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo. 6. Commission on Rites and Ceremonies—President, His Eminence Cardinal Patrizi. Counsellors from different countries are frequently adjoined to the commissions. The most important commission is that on Dogmatic Theology; but that which awakes the most general interest, is is the commission presided over by His Eminence Cardinal De Reisach, which will treat the important question of the relations of the Catholic Church with goverunments and civil society.

It is estimated that the mowers and reapers in use in the United States, dispense with the labor of 200,000 men. The total of agricultural machinery now employed has the capacity of very nearly 500,000 laborers. The success of American Agriculture depends upon the intelligent use of machinery. There is no country in the world where machinery can be used with greater advantage than in California. Labor is high; and many farming operations must be performed quickly. A machine that saves the labor of three or four men, at a time too when laborers cannot be found, is of the greatest consequence to the California farmer. We have known a single man during the past season cut, rake and stack 150 tons of hay in the space of about three weeks, with a single moving machine and horse-rake. John Stanton Gould, President of the New York State Agricultural Socity, furnishes the following interesting data: There are 300,000 mowers and reapers in use in the United States. The average cost of moving machines is $125; of reaping machines, $175. The average life of a machine is 5 years; some will use a mower or a reaper 20 years; but the average number of farmers buy a new machine onco in years. Of the 300,000 machines, five-tenths are combined mowers, three-tenths single mowers, two-tenths single reapers. Assuming that meadows yielfl one ton to an acre on an average, one man with a scythe will mow an acre a day. With a sickle, a fair day's work is half an acre; with a cradle, in wheat, two acres; in rye, and a half aeres; in oats, two and a half acres; in barley, two and a half acres. It is possible, perhaps, that the average work with a cradle may be put half an acre higher than the bove. A mowing machine will cut, on an average, ten acres, and a reaper will reap ten acres. Six binders will keep up with a self-raking machine. It is well settled that a mowing machine will cut closer and give more hay than a scy he. A reaping machine will also cut cleaner than a cradle or a sickle. I know of no experiments made with a view of accurately testing this difference, but I think it would not be over estimated at five per cent. I estimate total production of hay in the United States at 25,000,000 of tons; the amount raised in New York at 400,000 tons. I estimate that 15,000,000 acres were sown in wheat in the United States, 2,000,000 acres in rye, 900,000 acres in oats, 1,000,000 in barley, making an aggregate of 27,000,000 acres. The threshing machine has come to be as indispensable as the mower and reaper. The wheat drill, so extensively in use in the Middle and Western States, is little used, the broad-cast sower being more generally adopted. The manufacture of agricultural implements in this State has but just commenced. A large business has sprung up in the manufacture of gang plows. But up to this time, no such thing as a reaper, mower or threshing machine has, to our knowledge, been made on this coast. The day cannot be far distant when this field for manufacturing enterprise will be occupied.

The Evening Wisconsin of January. A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday, to investigate the case of a child, which for twenty days has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty, and there is little wonder that it creates something of a sonsation. In the report of the affair published in the Wisconsin of yesterday, we had to sufficient details to explain the caso thoroughly, but are enabled to do so to-day from the lips of persons who have seen the child. A little daughter, 12 years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rausch, a German farmer, living about 1½ miles from Burlington, Racine county, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diptheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th day of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep, and that she should sleep for a long, long time. She said she would look as though she was dead, but she would not be dead, and she made her father promise that he would not bury her, which promise it may readily be supposed has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child to all appearances sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed that Mina was dead, and the body was onshrouded and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no sign of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed. In this state Mina has lain now for 20 days without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than a sinking of the cheecks and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted for so long a period. Three days ago a vein was tapped and blood flowed as naturally as it would in a living person. A blister raised on the flesh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. Rausch told our reporter that he pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her flesh was solid, and upon taking away the finger, the spot was white. In a few second the color came again, precisely as it would ths flesh of a lving person were pressed in the same manner. Under these circumstances it is reasonable for the parents and friends to believe that the child lies in a trance, and there is little wonder that the case is attracting so much attention among the medical faculty. It will be watched carefully to the end, and with interest. A large numbsr of persons have visited the house of Mr. Kausch and, all express themselves as lost in wonder and amazement at this strikingly strange affair

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The clever and kindly Old Bachelor who discusses social questions with such genial wisdom, tells the following the following story to illustrate the reason why women do not usually prosper so well as men in some of the professiens for which they would seem to be quite as well adapted: It seemed to me that women might especially succeed as wood engravers in the city, and consulted with him. "Don't you see the difficulty?" he asked, with great kindness and interest. "No," said I, "you must instruct me." "Well,' answered he, "I have employed women here very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is, that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He has to cut a future out of the little blocks before him. Life, family, home, happiness, are all to be carved by his hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the youth, and wholly dependent upon her labor for her living. But she feels that she will probably be married by and by, and then she must give up wood-engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends upon it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. "She may not say so," says the engraver, "but she thinks so, and spoil her work." The same is true with regard to many employments in which women have been engaged. We know that as clerks, at Washington, they are far less useful than men. Their habits of work are much less accurate, and they do not give their minds to their duties with the same conscientiousness and fidelity. The reason is the same as that given by our Old Bachelor. They do not feel that these duties are the busfness of their life, and that their whole success or failure depends upon the manner in which they are performed. Whatever they do, love, matrimony, and the care of a house of their own, are always at the bottom of their thoughts.

Of all the vanities, that one of expensive funerals is surely one of the most absurd. There is more money superfluously spent on interments, in the space of one year, than would suffice to build such hospitals, and institutes such sanitary arrangements, as would enable millions of mankind to remain for a reasonable while above ground, instead of being prematurely run into it. Of what earthly use can a rosewood coffin with silver handles and knobs be to the deceased person who occupies it? Will his rest be made more comfortable at an expense of $1,000 that if he had been laid tranquilly away for $50? What a mignificent fund for charitable purposes might be accumulated if beople would only make an estimate of what it would cost to bury their dead superbly, and another of what a modest funeral would cost, and, selecting the latter, hand over the differance for the use of the living! Then, indeed, might the dead have excellent claims to be termed benefactors of the human race. In no city is this kind of extravagance carried to a greater excess than in New York. In connection with this, it is remarkable that, in the same city, very little respect is shown for the resting-place of the dead, and still less for the occupants of them. Within a few years past several anciest burial-grounds inside the limits of the city, have beeu unconsecrated by the removal from them to "parts unknown," of the dead that have been placed there generations ago with all the pomp and pride of post-mortuary vanity. In others the old tombs are allowed to go to decay, and rank wave upon the mounds where garlands were placed by loving hands. In time, as men grow wiser, they will burn instead of burying their dead, and then there will be some meaning in the words "Peace to their ashes."

Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Chenistry, says: The truth that animal matter passes from the animal back to the vegetable, and from the vegetable to the animal kingdom again, received a curious illustration not long since. For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in memory of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for the remains of himself and wife. Ii was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter. The rusting hinges and nails, and a round wooden knot, alone remained in one grave; while a single lock of braided hair was found in the other. Near the grave stood an apple tree. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the confined dead. The larger root, pushing its way to the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn as if passing around it, and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heels, when both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form. There were the graves, but their occupants had disappeared; the bones even had vanished. There stood the thief—the guilty apple tree—caught in the very act of robbery. The spoliation was complete. The organic matter, the flesh, the bones had passed into an apple tree. The elements had been absorbed by the roots, transmuted into woody fiber, which could be burned as fuel, or carved into ornaments, and bloomed into fragrant blosoms, which delighted the eye of the passer-by, and scattered the sweetest perfume of spring; more than that—has been converted into luscious fruit, which, from year to year, had been gathered and eaten. How pertinent, then, is the question, "Who ate Roger Willams?"

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceeding the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rock heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's works on earth; but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theater, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud, or sand, or soil, of whatever kind, on which they lived, has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the change of a different nature in the configurations of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above—or the slow growth of the coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walks, raised by the little ocean arehitects whose own bodies furnish building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked so busily during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast, consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that have growth up, flourish and decayed, to fill the storehouses of coal, that feed the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, our intellect fails to grasp a cronology of which our experience furnishes no data, and time that lies behind us seems as much and eternity to our conseption, as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.—Agas siz.

Don't buy a piano for your daughters while your sons need a plow. Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't give the merchant a chance to dun you. Prompt payments makes an inedpendent man. Keep good fences—especially line fences; they promote good feelings among neighbors. A decent, substantial clothing for your children makes them think better of themselves, and keeps the doctors away. Don't starve your land; if you do, you will grow lean. Don't buy patent rights to sell again. Don't become surety for him who waits for the sheriff. Buy a farm-wagon before a fine carriage. If you have a yoke of oxen, don't be ashamed of them and give your note for a span of horses. Don't run for constable; you may get it, and let your plow stand. Teach your boys to look up and forward; never down or backward. Don't leavé to memory what should be written; it makes lawsuits. When the labors of the day are past, let good books and newspapers invite the youngsters to the sitting-room.

In Chicago, recently, some workmen cutting ice were terrified at the discovery that they had severed the head from the body of a man whose remains were imbeded in the ice.

Dr. Rowell, Health Officer, reported small pox cases as follows: For the week ending February 22d, cases reported, 33; died in the city, 7; died in the Hospital, 5—total, 11. For the week ending March 1st, cases reported, 20; deaths in the city, 4; at the Hospital, 3—total, 7. For the week ending Mardh 8, cases reported, 23; deaths in the city, 2; at the Hospital, 4—total, 6.

Bismarck's estate covers six teen thousand acres.

The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Chancellor to the Earl of Charlemont:—

Rutland square West, Jan. 9, 1869.—My dear Lord Charlemont—I enclose a cheque for 100l. in aid of the fund for the erection of a statue to Henry Grattan, as I learn that you fitly take a leading part in the movement for that good purpose, which has been so generously and hopefully begun. I tender you my humble co-operation, because it is not the movement of a party or a sect, but of a nation, offering its grateful reverence to one of its worthiest sons. I remember the feeling with which, long years ago, I stood in Westminister Abbey, beside a shattered slab, bearing the name of Henry Grattan, and thought it a symbol of the broken fortunes of the land for which he lived and died. It seemed to me a national reproach, that his dust should have been left in English earth, with no better monument, by the people to whom he rendered such loving service; and now I rejoice that we are at last uniting, in a time of hope and progress, to put away that reproach for ever. We may hold various opinions with reference to Grattan's policy and conduct; but we can have no dissension as to his pure and earnest life his public virtue his indomitable courage his true and unchanging devotion to his country tho achievements by which he lighted up the fairest page in our dismal story the genius which him matchless amongst the orators of the modorn world. The Irish Protestant will not hold unworthy of his homage the chief of the great men, of his own faith, whose labours and sacrifices for Ireland have given lustre to their race. The Irish Catholic will be emulous to honour him who, in evil days untainted by corruption and unawed by power was the dauntless champion of Religious Liberty. The fame of Henry Grattau is the common and the proud inheritance of all good Irishmen. It is no longer clouded by the mists and heats of faction. It suffers no more from the insolence of authority or the fickleness of crowd. It lifts him high on the roll of names which live through ages. And we are bound one and all, of everyclass and creed to demonstrate, according to our power, how dear it is to the memory and the heart of Ireland.—Believe me, dear Lord Charlemont, your faithfully,

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

The most fiendish and diabolical of hell-inspired outrages has taken place in Cork. A respectable young girl, engaged in a public establishment, was returning home at nine o'clock in the evening, with a young man, her friend, perhaps her intended husband. Suddenly, as they were passing a place called Pope's Road two soldiers, infamous ruffians, assualted them grievously, seized the poor girl and dragged her away to a quarry, where they committed an atrocious outrago. Next morning she was found injured and insensible. Nothing has been done to avenge this inhuman and hellish deed. No reward has been offered for the discovery of the guilty and barbarous scoundrens by Government or by the City Corporation. If an animal were stolen there would be a reward if a soldier were way laid a landlord shot at, there would be a reward. Is there to be no reward when soldiers commit the vilest of crimes against defenceless Irish girls? A year or two ago a most ruffianly assault was made before the Viceroy's Lodge by two wild beasts of soldiers upon Dr. Shannon's young son, and he was left in his blood insensible and mutilated all the long night till a keeper found him. That was done with impunity no reward was offered, neither by Government nor by the slavish Corporation. Great God? How long is Ireland to tolerate deeds like this how long are the Irish people to hold these outrages committed upon their defenceless kindred without fear of punishment, without investigation of any kind, without censure, without retribution?—Dublin Irishman.

Among the wealthy foregin residents of Paris, are fifty negor and mulatto families, who hold intercourse with a great many aristocratic French families, on terms of perfect equality. M. Pontchery, a werlthy negro fron Port-au-Prince, lives with his family in one of the finest houses on the Chaussee d'Antin, keeps half a dozen white servants, and was invited last Winter to all of M. Rouher's parties. He is a millionnair, and has a very fine gallery of paintings and statuary. Another negro resident of Paris is Candoris, whose father owned a large plantation on the Island of Mauritius. The son sold the plantation, married an English woman at Cape Town, and went with her to Paris, where he lives now in brilliant style, is one of the boldest operators at the Bourse, and is considered very rich. His children are almost white, and his oldest daughter, a belle of eighteen, is courted by a great many young officers and others, who seem not to care a fig for her colored descent. Relleisle, a very black negro, owns two or three large business houses in Paris, where he settled thirty or forty years ago, and made his money in the oyster trade. He is also married to a white woman. His daughters are all married to Erenchmen.

The largest factory of shoe-pegs in this country is at Burlington Vermont, where one factory transforms every day, for cords of wood into 490 bushels of she-opegs.

WHITE PINE.

We extract the following from a letter addressed by a resident in White Pine to a friend in this city. The writer is a man of sound judgment, and his views are, therefore, entitled to respectful conisderation.

Now, therefore, after writing you thus lengthly about the mines, and particularly our own interests, let me say a few words about the future of White Pine. Yeu know my observations have not been casual, nor cramped by personal interests in anv one place, but have been cosmopolitan, and exteneded over a residence of some months, in which time I have endeavored to get the feeling of my friends, here and abroad, and studied the excitement in regard to these mines, which has been gaadually extending, until now it reaches nearly every portion of the civilized world, and people from far abroad are just begining to appreciate the extont and value of the silver mines of Nevada. The new discoveries of White Pine, and the extraordinary shipments of bullion from such slight developments, has created a furor abroad that will tend speedily to the setlement of the new State of Nevada, and the opeuing and working of her mines. As this new population and new capital comes in, it will bring with it the aid of all modern science and invention in the working—and, if need be, in the smelting—of our rich ores, which are scattered so profusely over this country. This aid, with the addition of cheap foreign capital, will render available and make valuable a lower grade of ore than any we have yet attemted to work. But few people have formed a right conception as to White Pine, its future, and the relations the surrounding country bear to it. Too many are inclined to compare this to the short-lived mining excitements that they have witnessed in other places. This is not a local excitement, like that ot "Washoe" and "Frazer River," bnt it is world-wide in its influence, and relates to the mineral wealth of all this great country east of the Sierra Nevada, and of which White Pine is the center. To this point they will congregate from all parts of the world, and from hence hasten the development of the surrounding country and the numerous mining districts yet to be discovered about here. Treasure Hill will be honeycombed, and the working of low-grade ores will make this an inland mart. The present locality of the town of Hmilton is unequaled, and in comparatively a short period of time a city will here greet the view, second only to San Francisco on the Pacific Corst. The beautiful slope to the east of the town, where already unobtrusive houses are reaching forward, will be thickly studded with substantial buildings. The branch railroad will have its terminus here, and Eastern capital will compete with that from the West. Then Hamilton will be the nucleus from which all the surrounding mining camps and districts will radiate. Thus you see that White Pine has not commence to develop itself. No one has come yet but the few hardy pioneers of former mining excitemens. When the people and capital arrive, then you may expect to see our mines opened, and possibly the Eberhardt, with its great wealth, may become secondary to some of the discoveries to be made in prosecuting the various tunnel enterprises now projected. Other districts will be made to give up their quota of the precious metals, and a steady stream of bullion will flow from Hamilton which will make the name of White Pine famous, and rank Nevada as the silver couutry of the world. As it is now late, in my next I will tell you of the improvements being made here-of the mills, and the life they will instl, and particularly about the water, which will shortly be brought to our doors, giving us that necessary element in quantity for general use as well as milling purposes.

Affectionately yours, D. R, S.
Hamilton, March, 10, 1860.

"Carlton," the correspondedt of the Boston Journal, who was recently making speeches in this State, and telling stories of a wounded drummer-boy, in one of his letters from Shanghai wrote as follows relative to the work being performed by Roman Catholc missionaries:

A gentleman at Shanghai, one who has been long in the country, who can speak the language, who has traveled through several of the provinces dressed as a Chinaman in search of coal and iron and other materials, has had excellent opprtunities for observation, and his opinon is worthy of consideration. He says: "Of missionary effort put forth in China, at least ninety per cent. is by the Catholics. The restoration of the confiscated property has given the Curch of Rome great vantage ground. The preists have been pressing the Imperial Government in another direction. The Ftench Minister had obtained an Imberial decree permitting the priests to decide all questions of law between Chinese and Catholics and and those who still adhere to the Chinese religion. Secretly and presistently, constantly they are laboring to obtain posession of China. So high a personage as Sir Sir John Bowring, who was here for a long while, and whom I had the bleasure of meeting last Angust at the meeting of the British Association, ex pressses the opinion that Rome stands a fair chance of obtaining posession of this vast empire."

"Flag of the free—heart's only hope,
Wave, wave forever on!"

IRISH NEWS

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY

was observed in San Francisco by the Irish people and all the Irish Societies, in a manner far surpassing that of any preeceeding occasion. All the Irish military companies turned out and made a splendid display. In the afternoon the oration, and in the evening several balls and dinner parties, at which speeches and toasts and toasts and speeches flowed as freely as the wine that made glad the hearts of all which participated. Ireland and her people were lauded and honored to the core on the occasion, by the stranger as well as by those who were born within her gates. All that was said and done during the day and evening would more than fill two newspapers the size of ours. We may, possibly, at some future time, give all the proceedings. At present we can only tell our interior friends that the proceedings in San Francisco, on last St. Patrick's Day, were such as Irishmen may well feel proud of. The in-door celebration, upon this occasion, was far more important than the out-door one; and it is the opinion of many, that, in a few years, out-door demonstrations will be all done away with, and the in-door conviviality takes its place.

Ex-President Johnson died at his home in Greenville, Tennessee, of paralysis, on March 25, in his 61st year.

London, March 18.—Over a thousand Irish noblemen and land-owners protest against Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

London, March 18.—The cotten-spinners at Preston have struck on account of a proposed reduction of wages.

Madrid, March 18.—Celestino Olazaga, a nephew of the late Minister to Paris, was killed yesterday in a duel. He was a member and one of the Secretaries of the Cortes.

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up on a second reading.

Mr. Disraeli argued that connection between Church and State was necessary: the former rendered the State religious, investing its authority with the highest sanctity. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedem and toleration, and was a complete violation of the rights of corporate and private property, being intimately connected with all acts of spoliation, and dangerous.

Hitherto they had been follcwed by civil war or something worse. It was a form of confiscation, and only enriched land-owners.

The strength of Ireland is her connection with England. A majority of the Irish people are discontented, but a settlement of the church question would be insufficient to quiet their discontent. The land question required settlement also. The details of the scheme were complicated and delusive, and the present engagements of the Government with the holders of vested interest ought to be paid regularly and promply as dividends. Those engagements were compressed, and there could be no security against spoliation. The proposed grant to the Maynouth College was directly in opposition to the preamble of the bill.

Disraeli deprecated the course of the present Government, as antagonistic to the former policy of the Whig Party, whose aim was civil and religious freedom. He expressed his belief that the bill was most dangerous to the country, but felt that he could depend upon Providence and the patriotism of Parliament. He then moved that the bill bo read a second time six months from to-day.

William H. Gregory, member for Galway, followed in reply, but did not unreservedly support the bill. He thought an equitable division of Church property among the three religious parties preferable to the present scheme of distribution.

In the House of Peers, this evening, Lord Grav and Lord Cairnes condemned the policy of the Government in releasing Fenian convicts.

Earl Granville explained that the ovations given to the released Fenians were acts of personal hospitality, not demonstrations of hospitality to the Government.

The Central Pacific Railroad has reached its sixth hundredth mile from Sacramento. The distance between the termini of the two roads cannot exceed one hundred and twenty-five miles.

Construction work on the branch telegraph line from Martinez to Antioch, via Pacheco' Clayton and coal mines, is to be commenced this week.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY THE EDITOR

Since we have been engaged in printing the IRISH NEWS, we have tried to please our country subscribers rather than our city subscribers. That is the reason why we go to the country so much, and neglect our city interests The country people are more to our mind, they are moulded and fashioned after our own heart, they live life as we do, their hearts are more guileless and their women are more beautiful than those leading a city life dare to be. When we wish to enjoy life, we go into the country; when we love, we will love in the country, and when we die, we hope to die in the country; thence our spirit may be wafted on angels' wings to some country port in the boundless realms of immortality.

LAKE CITY

Is the name of a very promising and fast rising town, in Nevada county, and about eleven miles from Nevada City. For several years and until the last year or two, Lake City only held its own, but it is now evidently on the rise. In the past year, several neat cottages have been built, in one of which resides Mr. Jas. Howlett and his family; and on the opposite side of the road, is the cottage of Mr. Patrick McInarney, who has no family at present, but report says he soon will enter into the happy state. Good luck to him. These gentlemen are good Irishmen, and industrious miners. A little further on is the residence of Mr. Jas. Cregan and family. Mr. Cregan has lived for several years in Lake City, has a saw mill running on the opposite side of the road from his house, and seems to drive a good business in that and alse in mining enterprise. He is favorably spoken of by the people, as being a very useful and business man in the neighborhood. A little past the hotel, is the shop and residence of Mr. Hugh O'Connor, who is by trade a wagon and coach maker, and has also occasionally followed mining. Mr. O'Connor and family have resided at Lake City for several years. Here we may venture a practical suggestion, as we have in our travels, met several persons who seemed to be tired of mining or country life, and who seem to think that they can do better in this or some other city. There can be no doubt at all that, for good mechanics and artizans, a large city affords more scope for their trade or calling than a mere country town, yet, city life has its disadvantages also. There are high rents, the high price of fuel, the uncertainty of employment etc. These should be taken into account by parties, and they should see their way clear before changing. Lake City has now two hotels. The Moore's Flat and Eureka stages call each way, so that the people can get their letters and papers regularly. There is good mining gaound in the vicinity, and this is the secret of its mining prosperity. Old and experienced miners know this, and as a consequence, they prefer it to other places they have tried. Wells, Fargo have an office here also; in fact, it would be difficult to find a mining town of any note where they have not. We predict for Lake City, and for its enterprising people, a prosperous future.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD—ALIAS HUMBUG!

Did you ever hear of such a name for a town? We inquired in Lake City where the residence of a certain Irish gentleman was. "He lives about half a mile past 'Humbug.' "Past what?" said we, somewhat alarmed for our Irish friend's moral reputation and moral character. "Past Humbug," said he again, some what impetuously. Zounds, said we has he graduated so far as that! "Half a mile past Humbug!" La me, said I, when he had reached the ordinary point in California morals, why did he not stop there, and not go so far beyond it? So I thought that if ever I came up to my Irish friend, I should find him a bigger humbug than other humbugs, which might mean, I suppose, "an unmitigated humbug." My informant, seeing that I was slow of understanding him continued: "Yes abou a half mile past Humbug, almost to the Backbone." Now I thought it was time for me to skedaddle; I put my right hand to my heart to hide its palpitation; with the left, I rubbed my forehead as if in a quandery. I turned partly right face, to hide my emotion, and thought thus: "Half a mile past humbug and nearly to the back bone of humbuggery!" and was about to cry out, "Arise Jupiter and snuff the moon," when my informant said, in a humorous tone, "Yes, and he brags that he will break the back bone yet." At this I wilted in my boots; my informant thinking that I was fatigued, for I was visibly affected, led me to a chair, put a glass of water to my lips, and remarked that I must have traveled considerably that day. Oh, yes, said I, all the way from Nevada, eleven miles; at the same time trying to put on an indifferent air, so as to hide my emotion. "Half a mile past humbug, and nearly to the back bone, and will break the back bone yet!" These words kept dinging in my ears like a gong. When I had rested for a while, I arose partly from a mesmeric and partly from a chloroformic state, I wended my way to find my Irish friend; and the reader may rest assured that, instead of "half a mile past Humbug," the distance was nearer two miles; and that so far from his "breaking the back bone," he had not yet got nearer to it than he was some years before; and that instead of finding my friend an "unmittigated humbug," I found him a most excellent specimen of the genuine Irish gentleman. The town of Humbug, or North Bloomfield, as it is now called, is about two miles from Lake City, and a prosperous place it is at the present time. Its present prosperity is owing to the operations of the "French Company," as they are called, from the fact that some of the wealthy and leading Frenchmen of San Francisco, Pioche, and others, own a large portion of its stock. This company have commenced, and are preparing to carry on mining on an extensive scale, in that portion of Nevada county, and have made the town of "Humbug" their headquarters. Here they have built offices, stores, a large hotel or boarding house, big enough to accommodate two or three hundred men. It is called the Malakoff. The company have also made a splendid ditch to run a large body of water to their mining grounds. They have purchased claims near Humbug that will reach four miles in length. There is no doubt but that this mining ground will pay them well; at any rate it is their money and their enterprise that has given the town of Humbug a new start, and has enlivened the prospects of the people all around that neighborhood. In 1865 and 1866, the writer of this had occasion to pass through this famous town, and from one end to the other, he could scarcely see a cat move, and nearly all the houses were deserted. It was the Washoe excitement that did it, and the same excitement, also, depopulated many towns in California as well. But now the scene here has changed for the bettter, and the reader may rest assured that the old town of Humbug is no longer a humbug, but a solemn reality.

RELIEF HILL.

About three miles from Humbug, and on the near way to Washington, there is a mining town, or rather camp, for it has not yet arrived at the size of much of a town. It is called Relief Hill. Mining has been followed for several years upon this hill, with rather moderate success. Within the past year, however, pretty rich diggings have been discovered, and matters on the hill have become more cheering. There are several families located there, chiefly Cornish miners. There are also two or three boarding houses, one kept by an Irish family named Griffith. There are several children and a school which they attend. There is no church yet built upon the hill, religious services are held in private residences when clergymen call that way. There is not a store nor a saloon on the hill, a store might be useful but a saloon the people don't seem inclined to encourage. Temperance and sobriety are preferred.

WASHINGTON.

From Humbug to Relief Hill, the grade is up, up; so from Relief Hill to Washington, the grade is down, down, and, as you approach the Yuba the grade is terribly down hill, until you reach Carr's wire bridge, which is a very slender institution, kept by Mr. Carr and his two pet lambs. The flood of '67–8 swept away a very substantial wire bridge that Mr. Carr had across the Yuba at this point. That bridge cost him eight or ten thousand dollars to build. Sine that flood Mr. Carr has not been able to put anything better than a slender and narrow wire bridge across, wide enough for one person at a time to cross over. And isn't it a ricketty affair! The river running through rugged rocks 50 or 70 feet perpendicularly beneath you, and nothing to hide the fearful sight from view, but to shut the eyes, which we did willingly, while crossing The passage over was severe on our nervous system. Fully as bad as the big earthquake that caught us in the 4th story of a brick building. From the bridge into the town of Washington the road is more level. Over a year ago, very nearly the whole town of Washington was burnt down; it is all built up again. mining operations are rather dull there. There are a few claims that pay fair wages. As to the future mining prospects of the place we cannot, at present, pass an opinion. Some good ground has been struck there, and, probably will again. Con. Grissel, Esq., keeps the chief hotel in the place, and the stage leaves about three times a week for Nevada. For two or three yeaas we sent our paper to parties in Washington, in return for which we have yet received but very little money. On our last visit last winter, one or two paid us some, but others paid us not a dime. Why they did not is a matter best known to themselves. One thing we can tell them, as well as others who do not seem inclined to pay us, and that is, we will make them do it if it cost us three times the amounts they owe us to do so. No really good Irishman will try to shirk or dodge paying for his Irish newspaper. When some Irishmen are excited they will think nothing of throwing down a ten or a twenty to some roving blade that styles himself a Fenian "Organizer" who prates to them with monkey eloquence about the "last call," or about invading Canada "this year," and, like as not, they may never hear of, nor see him or their "twenty" any more; but they will suffer an Irish newspaper, that they see and read, year after year, and that brings the news into their household, to starve and perish for want of support! "Shame, where is thy blush!!" A little over a year ago, Mr. B. murphy, who is well known in Washington and in Nevada county, and who is, no doubt, a good and clever Irishman, and so is his brother Jerry. Well, about a year ago, on our first visit to Washington, he gave us the names of some twenty or thirty Irishmen, as they called themselves, who, he thought would, certainly take and pay for an Irish newspaper, and that, he thought, they would only be too glad to do so. The poor man, of course meant well, for he thought they would. Well, on our return home, we started in to send our Irish paper to all the names he gave us, and continued to send it for months, and to some of them for over a year. And what was the consequence? Why out of the twenty or thirty names that he gave us, over a year ago, not one have yet paid us one cent. From some of them the postmasters sent us word, after the paper had been sent for half a year or more, informing us that the "Irishmen" to whom it was sent, refused to pay the postage upon it, and that we had better not send it. There are "Irishmen" for you or rather people that call themselves "Irishmen!" Why did they not say when they got the first copy, that they did not want the paper? No, but put us to the expense of printing it for half or a whole year and then they tell the postmaster that they did not want it, that they never ordered it! Oh, honest Irishmen, these! Out of regard for mr. murphy, who gave them no us, we refrain for the present, to publish the names of the parties who have thus treated us so shamefully, but we promise him and them that the names of all of these "Irishmen" will be published to the world, before we get through with them, unless they shall make amends.

Only the other day we received a letter from the postmaster at Washington, dated march 8, telling us that some parties in Fall Creek, refused to pay the postage on their papers, and telling us to stop sending them unless we paid the postage in advance. These three names of Irishmen, living in Fall Creek, we got also from mr. B. murphy, fifteen months ago, and now it seems according to the letter of the postmaster in Washington, they refuse to pay the postage upon them, and we have not got a cent at all after using up ink and paper for thst time for their benefit! mr. murphy can just step over to the postmaster, it will not take him more than ten minutes, and see if this is not so.

ONEGA.

This is the name of a very good mining towu, but three miles, or so, by trail from Washing on. There are several Irishmen and we believe some Irish families there. mining is, generally pretty good in Summer, but, as the winter there is cold, with considerable snow, the diggings are very apt to be iced and snowed in for some weeks during winter, or, at any rate they are not worked to advantage during that season. This town stand- in a rather lonely position; Alpha, another town, that was, on the opposite ridge, being played out, or gone in, makes Oneoa still more lonely. These were good mining camps once, and Onega is so still. In the winter of '67–8 the writer of this was in Washington, so he thouget, as Onega was but about three miles up the ridge, he would go there and see if he could get some subscribers. He did so, and being late in the afternoon when he started, it was an hour after dark when he got to Onega, and snow was falling pretty fast for half an hour or more before he got in. It was dark and he came near missing his way, but fortunately he espied some of the houses, before darkness had fully set in. It was his first visit to the place, he was all alone, and at one time he had made up his mind to camp out for the night. But, arriving safely, he reached a comfortable boarding house, kept by a lady, and he was well cared for. Next morning still snowing and likely to do more so, and thinking the snow would increase, a sleigh party was got up to go to Nevada, before the snow would get so deep that they could not go. In this party were at least half a dozen of Irishmen that I expected to get for my Irish paper, but they had started before I was aware or could see them. One or two Irishmen, however, who dip not go, I did see, one was Mr. mcCambridge and the other was mr. Pierce. I spoke to mr. mcCambridge about my businass there, to get subscribers for an Irish newspaper. mr. mcC. told me that he would take it himself, and that he hrd not the least doubt but I would get several others in Onega to take it also. I next saw mr. Ed. Pierce, who gave me the names of eigot Irishmen and his own, all of whom he thought, in fact he was pretty sure that they would take my paper, but as most of them had gone to Nevada in the sleigh that morning, I could not see them. So far, so good. I left Onega, with my blessing, and when I got home, I started in to send my ten subscribers in Onega my Irish newspaper, thinking that all I would need do afterwards was to send a bill for fifty dollars, and that I would next day get the money by Wells, Fergo or by post. As I never do send a man a bill for a few months, at least afeer he subscribes, unless he chooses to pay me in advance as some do, but these in Omega could not, for they were out of town on an excursion. However, after I had sent the ten papers to Omega for at least six months, I got a notice from the postmaster that eight out of the ten had refused to pay the postage on their papers, and that therefore they could not get them, and that I had better stop sending them. There, reader, was uot that a pretty way for "Irishmen" to support an Irish newspaper!! Gentlemen, if you are Irishmen you have placed yourselves in a very awkward position in refusing the small sum of twenty cents a year postage. These Notes will be continued in our next and succeeding numbers, until we have gone over the whole ground. Should any think that we lay on too heavily, let them consider that we are under an expence of four hundred dollars a month to furnish them a newspaper, while they lay off, with their pipe, reading it; and never dream of sending us a cent.

The movement in Nova Scotia in favor of annexation to the United States, as teligraph a few days since, does not appear to amount to much. The mover of a resolution in the Colonial Legislature in favor of annexation could find no second.

A case of small-pox is reported at Reno.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

It is with pleasure we introduce J W Tucker & Co's advertisement to the notice of our readers. Mr. Tucker is an old San Francisican, who, by industry and skill, has succeeded in establishing in our midst, one of the finest and best Jewelry Establishments. For Watches, Gold and Silver Ware, and all manner of Jewelry, this house has no equal upon this coast, and scarcely a superior in the Eastern cities. Prices are also very low, and parties dealing there may rely on what Mr. Tucker says about his goods. Orders from the country, addressed to Tucker & Co., promptly filled. If the goods are not as represented, the money will be returned. We recommend this house to general patronage.

The IXL Wild Grape Root Bitters are the surest and best cure for dyspepsia. They increase appetite, give tone to the stomach, and invigorate the system. Dr. Henley is fortunate to have discovered and prepared this excellent tonic from the Wild Grape Root, Its great properties are giving it immense popularity and sale. The genuine article can be got at 518 Front street, and from authorized agents. Beware of counterfeits.

Dr. Henley's Spiced Wine Bitters are made from pure California Wine and the most wholeseme spices. As a drink it is most pleasant and agreeable. Prepared by the doctor, himself, and for sale at 518 Front street.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

On the night of the 30th ult., and morning of the 31st, a most violent storn is announced to have swept over Ireland, causing in many places very serious floods and consequent destruction of property. The shipping in Dublin harbor, however, escaped from damage, though the sea outside seethed and foamed in its fury. "At Bray" (says a Kingstown correspondeut,) "the high tide made great havoc The whole of the esplanad has been inundated, and the harbor piling, up to Breslin's Hotel from Kelly's Baths, destroyed. The sea made a clean sweep from the baths, and flooded the road to the hotel, so much so, that the beople returning from church to-day had to hire conveyances to reach their houses. The waters rushed in on the beach with terrific violence, completelp submerging the road from Mr. Browning's house on Dublin side, to Lacy's public-house.—The gates of the small holdings on the esplanade have been dammed up. Some bathing boxes at Killiney have been destroyed."

On the evening of the 2d ult., the "Amnesty Committee" held a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, when the following resolutions was passed:—"That our secretary be instructed to write to the Lord Lieutenant to know if his Excellency Earl Spencer would receive a deputation from the Amnesty Committee asking him to use his influence with her Most Gracious Majesty for the release of the political prisoners."

On the evening of the 1st inst., a gentleman named John Murray, of 11 Cabra Terrace, Phibsborough, was shot in Blessington street, Dublin. Mr. Murray, who was a clerk in the Hibernian Bank, College Green, was on his way home, accompanied by Mr. Terence J. Lalor, of 17 Middle Mountjoy street. Immediately after passing an archway, known as Blessington place, Mr. Murray was shot in the left leg by some one behind. He instantly turned round, and saw a man run into the archway. Mr. Lalor says he was low-sized, dressed in an overcoat, with a low-crowed hat, and held an umbrella over his head Both agree in saying that there was no one else near then in the street at the time. Mr Murray drove to Dr. Butler's, 45 George's street, who extracted from his leg eight pellets.

Recently, at Kingstow, a boatman named John Rowe attempted to throw himself into the habor, but was prevented doing so by two policemen who were at hand, and who conveyed him to the poliee station. It is said that hunger was the cause of the rash act.

According to the returns obtaiued by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last, amounted to 14,259, 7,744 males, and 6515 females—being, 4,216 less than the number who emigrated during the correspoding quarter of 1867.

The number of births registered during the quarter ended 30th September last being 34,362; the deaths 18,600; and the dumber of emigrants 14,259—(according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the severals seaports)—an increase of 1,503 would, therefore, appeared to have taken place in ihe population of Ireland during that period.

Galway.

The controversy relative to the inhumanities practised on the poor Catholics of the Arran Isles to compel them to patronize the Souper bakery, (kept by the former prosetizing schoolmaster,) has caused a memorial from the Catholic clergy of Galway, to be prepared for presentation to the Load Lieutenant and Parliament, debating the main facts. The memorial substantially says:—"The Islands of Arran contain over three thousand inhabitants, and are very remotely situated at the entrance to the Bay of Galway. They are the property of two ladies, named Digby, who are very highly connected. The estates are managed by a Mr. Thompson, who, for several years ardently encouraged the wicked attempts made to proselytizing the peasantry. Like all similar efforts, that in Arran failed. But as the proseplytizing schoolmaster's occubation was gone, the agent set him up in the bakery business, and to secure him a monopoly, prohibited the importatioh of bread into the islands from Galway, from which the suply of bread usually came Ther eis only one vessel (a yacht) regularly plying between the Island of Arran and Galway, and of this vessel the agents, if ont the proprietor, is the absoluto controller. His order is law. The people of Arran were, therefore, without bread for the past three months, for they will not purchase at the proselytizing shop. If your Excellency will inquire into the matter, you will find that, through the absolute dictum of one man, three thousand individuals have been deprived of the privilege of free trade in bread for so long a period."

Sligo.

The Sligo Indipendent of a late date says:—Few of us remember to have seen the fields look so green at this time of the year. Spring has really commenced, for the hedges are beginning to shoot, and vegetation is visible everywhere, in garden and field. The sowing of early potatoes is rapidly proceeded with, and in some gardens the stalks are appearing above the ground. So mild is the present season that a butterfly was tempted to put on its fine clothes and sport itself on one of our bridges. It is to be hoped that on lagging frost will come in Spring to destroy the farmer's hopes.

Tipperary.

The Tipperary Advocate of the 30th ult., says: On Wedensday a man named Edward Treacy, residing at Ballynolty, near Tipperary, proceeded to that town for the purpose of selling some butter which he had left the week previous. Having disposed of it, and recievod the price, he left to return home. At four p. m. on the same day he was found on the road-side about a mile and a half from his own house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. On Thursday an inquest was held on the body, and an open verdict returned. Two men named Byrne and Carroll were arrested, but as there was no evidence to criminate them they were discharged. Whatever may have been the object of the murder it was not for the purpose of robbing the deceased, for the price of the butter (£50), was found in his coat pocket when the body was discovered.

Mr. Ambros Kyte, formerly of Nenagh, recently died in Australia, where he was in recipt of an income of £15,000 per annum, The Advocate says: In him, Irishmen, and especially Tipperary men, always found a true and honest friend, and his premature demise will be a source of deep sorrow to many. He died at the age of forty-six years.

The sane paper says: Owing to the activity of the dealers of this town, (Nenagh), an extraordinary number of sheep are being continually sent to the Dublin market. Such is the extent of the traffic in this department, that there will scarcely be a sheep left in the country.

Waterford.

In Waterford, as in other serport towns' the floods of the 30th and 31st ult., were disasterous. A correspondent of the Freeman says: On Saturday evening the quay was quite flooded by the high tide, which was then in full, and subsently a mass of water to the weight of a ton and a half in some places, rushed through the sewers, from the river into William street, Beau street, Palace stteet, Lombard street, Wall street, and Bank lane, completely submerging everything within its reach, and flooded the houses to a considerable height, the inhabitants being compelled to retiae to the upper part of the houses with whatever was movable and could be carried off by the flood. This continued without the slightest inteemission to ten o'clock, a. m., when the tide being on the turn the waters gradually abated. the wind blowing a terrific gale over the city. On yesterday (Sunday) morning the tide rose higher than or the preceding night, and such was its strength that boats had to be used in one of our principal streets. Happily, last evening, or this morning, up to the hour of forwarding this dispatch, no further overflow has taken place. Some of the shop-keepers on the quay have lost considerably by the flood, particularly grocers. As far as I have heard, no loss of life has taken place.

The Waterford Chronicle says:—I tis happily very seldom that we have to record such a villainous breach of confidence and cool act of embezzlement as occurred in this city on Saturday, January 23. A man nanud Dunne, a porter, gardner, and a general mesenger for the Sisters of the good Shepherd, having gained their confidence was entrusted to cash a bank order for £15, which the lady superioress had received for the rent of the police barrack in Peter's-lane. The fellow got the cheque cashed, and without any appearance of hurry, has left the town with the money, well knowing that he cannot be arrested, as none of the Sisters can, acording to the rules of the order, leave the convent to prosecute him.

The Waterford Corporation, at a late meeting unaniamously voted voted the presentation of an address to the Lord Lieutenant. In the address the question of a good land measure was referred to, also the taking up of the railways by the State, and the liberation of the political prisoners.

Cork.

The Examiner furnishes particulass of the ravages created in Cork and vicnity by the fierce floods prevailing during and after the storm of the 30th and 21st ult. :—In Passage the flood rose nearly two feet above the street, but the only causualty of consequence was the flowing of the tide into Messrs. Brown & Craig's docks, where damage was done to the shippiug, &c. At Glenbrook more of the approach to the jetty was carried away, and there is now scarcely any remaining of the gangway which connected the pier withe the road. The lower parts of the road, between Glenbrook and Monkstown, were more or less damaged by the washing of the tide. At Monkstown the pier got severly shaken, its exposed positoion to the full force of the tide and gale rendering it peculiarly susceptible. Several feet of the passage to the jetty, built of rather subtantial masonry, were caaried away, and the pier itself is rooted up on the inside. The gale blew with tremendous violence at Queenstown, and the tide rose to a height on the beadh which was not witnessed for years. Columbine-quay was completely submerged, and some vessels, which were made fast there, were for several hours in danger of being driven in upon it. The sea also washed up on the Admiralty pier, and an idea of the force with which the waves rolled on it, may be conveyed from the appearance the stage presented when the tide went down. The flooring in different parts, composed of timber half a foot thick, and fastened by heavy iron bolts, was driven up, leaving large breaches. The Golden Fleece, steamer, from Liverpool for Mobile, has arrived at Queenstown through stress of weather; and a vessel was reported to be ashore near Ballycotton. But the violence of the wind and tide at Youghal appear to have been far more furious in its character and extensive and terrible in its consequences than elsewhere. About half-past six the tide began to flow, and, driven by the dreadful gale, rose with incredible swiftness till it rushed completely over its bounds, and soon after seven o'clock was at its height. The railway station was the first victim, that miserable structure being combletely swept away, together with a large portion of the platform, which was torn up bodily and dashed to fragments. The refreshment room, newly owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald, of that city, was also greatly damaged, the water rushing through and through, dashing about and carrying away everything before it. A number of empty wagons on the line, at the goods store nearest the sea were throne off the line, turned upside down, and washed right over the shattesed platform on the main line. On the Strand the scene was especially terrible; the extensive raege of new houses, the poroperty of Mr. O'Keeffe, were absolutely gutted by the fury of the waves, which dashed in the windows and doors, and rushing into rooms, completely destroyed the furniture. This spectable was most appalling, the frightened inmates having to run for their lives, leaving their property behind to the mercy of the element. The damage done to those tenements is estimated at seven or eight hundred pounds. The railroad and telegraph lines were also much damaged.

The Cork Herald says: An action of great importance will be tried at the approaching assizes for the county Cork. It is one for lible at the suit of Lord Fermony against Mr. Munster, who was a candidate for representation of Cashel at the general election. The lible in question is contained in a speech delivered at the hustings in Cashel. The Attorny-General (Mr. Sullivan) will be the leading counsel for Lord Formony, and Mr. Munster will have Mr. Butt.

On the 26th ult., a vessel arrived in Cork harbor with two cases of small-pox on board. She is named the Aura, 275 tons, Captain Gohcher and was outward bound from Liverpool, with a cargo of coals for Trinidad. After being a few at sea, the mate named Lochart, became ill, and in a short time symptoms bresented themselves which left no doubt of his being attacked with smal-pox. The cabin boy was next stricken down, and the captain at once put into Cork, where the vessel wes placed in quarantine off Spike Island.

Limerick.

A Limerick cnrrespondent under date evening of 31st ult., thus relates particulars of the effects of the floods from the storm of the previous night:—I told you in the morning how we found ourselve ingulfed by the floods. Adjacent to the river in the under portion of the domiciles of the poorer classes especially, the flood rose four feet higher, so that most of the people had to flee to higher ground. In the outer area of the Munster Bank, near Wellesley-bridge, the quantity of water was such as to give it the appearance of a canal. The new embankment at Corkanree, which is being constracted as a park for the citizens by the Coroporation, was totally covered over, and it is feared that the earthworks are materially displaced. At King's Island, Thomondgate, and St. Francis' Abbey the water rolled in like a sea rendering it impossible for pedestrains on equestrains to venture in either direction. St. Mary's Catholic Church (it being Sabbath Day) could only be access to by rafts constructed for the purpose, all the houses in that locliaty and alsng the Sand Mall to Ball's cridge, being also submerged. The surge in its progress broke in an embankment at Mungret, three miles from the city, and rolled impetuously as an avalanche over the whole country, covering the fields and roadways in every direction, so much so that our gnides had to be told off in every quarter to warn persons of the impending danger. All the ships in port were upon keel level with the corn stores, and but for the exertions used by the seamen to keep them from striking the shore some must have turned over. On the Upber Shannon the direful effects of the high tide (thi highest remembe-ed by the oldest river boatman as having occurred within the last forty years, even with a strong gale) was also severly felt; above the Salmon Weir at Corbally, the entire country was one vast sheet of water, and the Long Pavement, a most public thoroughfare at the Clare side, was inundated. All this day, since noon, was fine, notwiuhstanding which, the evening tide now (9 p. m.) at its height is fully equal to that of the morning in every respect and consequence, although there is scarcely a breeze of wind. All accounts confer in conferming that this catastrophe is general, as those who arrived from Kilkee, Kilrush, Lahinch, Ennis, Tralee, Tarbert, Gliin, Ballybunion, Ardara, &c., brought intelligence of

the flood shasing commited great havoc in thoss localities. It is satisfactory to add that no seriou- consequences have as yet been reported.

The Dublin Irishman says :—Information is wanted of George Perry, who left Limerick for London ; when last heard of was in Caladonian road, London. Any coformation forwarded 30 Mr. Keane, North Strand, Limerick, will be thankfully received dy his nephew Laurence Hannu. Limerick.

An alleged incendiary fire broke out, on the morning of the 27th ult., at Park, in the suburbs of Limerick, which resulted in the burning to death of three valuable farming horses, two milch cows, a comfortable cottage, and some agricultural produce, the property consumed being that of a widow Quilligan anq uninsured.

The Munster News of the 27th ult, tells of a gallant rescue from drowning of a young woman named Bridget Hogan by a young man named James Ryan, an assistant in the Tea and Wine establishment of Mr. Denis Ryan, Broad street. The young woman was dipping a vessel over the wall of the Slip at the Sand Mall for water, when she lost her balance and falling over, was swept away by the tide. She was going down a third time when Ryan cluched her from death.

Clare.

On the evenings the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of Januarv, the Ennistymon Court-house was crowded by a large and fashionable audience to witness theatrical performances by young men belonging to the town. "The Knights of St. John," and the afterpiece of "Paddy Byrne," were played on the first night ; on the second, the national drama of "Robert Eemmett" and the "Irish Election;" on the third, the the historical drama of "Sarsfield, oa the Siege of Limerick," and the comedy of "The Rivals," and on the fourth, "Robert Emmett" and "Ireland as it Was." On each evening the acting Messrs. Roche, Anderson, O'Grady, Barry Hayes, Mclermott, Mantel, Campbell, and Tuohy was most creditable, and was wasmly applauded by the audience

Edward Bennett, Esq., recently died at Ballycar, Newmarket-on-Fergus, aged 74 years.

Antrim.

The Liberals of Belfast are about to entertain Mr. M'Clure, M.P., at a public banquet, to take the place in the Ulster Hall, under the presidency of Lord Dufferin. It will be remembered that the petition of the Tories against his election to Parliament was ignominiously dismissed ; and that he is the sitting member in connection with the Tory Democratic Orahgeman, Tohnston, of Ballykilbeg.

A Ballymoney correspadent under date Jan. 24, says ; On the 17th instant Sub-Inspector Alceck and Head-Constable Wright, with a body of the Ballymoney Constabulary, at the house of a man named Tosh, at Cross, seized a still which was on the fire in full working order, still head and worm, two vats, containing about 300 gallons of fermented stuff, ready for distillation, five kegs, ten gallon jars, five barrels full of grain, and a large number of other articles. They also found the owner and his wife, and some other parties whom they arrested and who subsequently were fined £6 each.

Down.

John James O'Hagan, Esq , chairman of the Newry Town Commissioners, and Charles Russell Esw.; Killeugh, have received the commission of the peace.

Mr. E. Echlin, formerly governor of Dowupatrick goal, recently died of disease of the heart.

Charles Russell and John Birney, Esqs., have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Down.

On the 18th ult., the members or the Teetotal Abstinence Society, Rosstrevor, (numbering over 300), gave their annual soiree in their Temperance Hall, which was beatifully decorated for the occasion. At the end one hung the framed picture of Father Matthew, the great apostle of temperence ; and at the other the memento of the late lamented General Ross, of Bladensburg, After tea was over Rev. Mr. O'Neill, P.P., and Mr. Ross Carraghbawn, made their appearance in the hall, and were loudly cheered when entering the room. Singing and other amusements were kept up to a late hour, the band playing at intervals. Father O'Neill delivered an excellent and appropriate discourse.

Armagh.

A correepodent of the Belfast Observer says;—Till very recently English firms have for the most part supplied this country with twine and cordage, A few years since Messrs. Craig and Ellison established a mynufactory at Lisburn for such goods, and this week anorher highly respectable firm—Messrs. G. Watts & Sons, of Manchester—haye opened a similar concern. We trust these establishments will be the forerunners of others, and that we shall be able to compete successfuily with the sister country in this important branch of monufacture.

Monaghan.

Mrs. Alice McGorisk, widow of the late Patrick McGorisk, and mother of the Paiish Priest of Castleblayney, died on the 21st ult , aged 63 years. Her funeral which was very largely attended, took place on the 23d ul., at the family burial place, in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Magheracloon.

Fermanagh.

The Fermanagh Mail of a late date has the following : On the evening of Monday, Jan. 18, the before the house of Patrick Murphy, marine store dealer, 36 Darling streeet, Enniskillen, was the scene of great amusement, caused the assembling of a large number of the denizens of the back streets, grown-up lads, urchins, &c., who had determined to signalize Mr. Murphy's marriage with an intending fair one, the previous day, at Sesiagh Chapel, by burning a tar barrel and enactiog various sports around it. The residents in the locality were taken by supprise at such an unexpected compliment to their neighbor Paddy,—many of whom could hadly believe that a man who had been so overcome with grief about seven weeks previously, at the loss of his wife, and had since buried her sister, mother, and brother, had thrown aside melancholy so soon and succeeded iu gaining a partner willing to fill the place of the dear departed. The tar barrel was ablaze and the crowd seemed delighted, but the owner of the thatched houses in the vicinity of the fun seemed concerned for the safty of their dwellings; and eventually the police aided by Dr. Kiernan's water bucket put a damper on the proceedings.

Derry.

The Derry Journal says : Amongst the passengers on board the Prince Alferd, which was wrecked at Mangold Head, Isle of Man, on Saturday morning (Jan. 30), were Mr. Adam Hogg, of this city : Mr. Lawrence J. P. Colerain, and Mrs. Baird, Londonderry. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Lawrence were in the same boat, and it so happened that it was with the aid of fusils, that the former gentleman chanched to have about him, that a signal was displayed which attracted the notice of the Magnetic. We congratulate thos passengers on their fortunate escape.

Donegal.

The Derry Journal of Jan. 20 says: Some days ago whllo Mr. Francis Lepper's workmen were engaged in sinking a water-course to one of his mill dams at Welstown, Glenfinn. through a field which has been in tillage during the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the neighbourhood, they found five graves, of a curious construction, each containing the skeleton of a human being, and not more than 2feet or 2½ from the surface. The graves were lined on each side with flags sttnding on their edges, and neatly covered oves with flags on top.

Wicklow.

At a late Wicklow petty sessons, Thos. Mulholland, John Hartley, Jhos. Archer, Michael Egan, Andrew Kavanagh and Thomas Kavanagh were prosecuted by Constable John O'Shea, of Ashford, for having aided in a cock tight.—The case was dismissed.

Wexford.

A Wexford correspondent, under date Feb. 1st, says ;—The storm of Saturday night was one of the wildest which visited the coast for many years, and serious damage has been wrought by it upon shipping and other property. All the houses along the whole line of quays have been flooded at each high tide, and the meat shambles is impassable up to the present time. A boatman named Patt Codd was drowned in trying to board his boat which was driven off the quay. At Kilmore several disasters and serious damage is reported, both as to honses and shpping.

In the harbor of Wexford, off Bannow strand, there was recenly picked up a sealed bottla, which contained a slip of paper with the following romantic words writted on it :—"The finder of this is to tell Elizabeth Granton, of Ashton Grange, on the borders of London, E. C., that the secret of her birth will be found behind the picture of the Earl of Warwick in the drawing-room, and receive the blessing of a dying man."

A man named Lett, who had been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Enniscorthy, recently managed to escape from its bounds to the bank of the river Slaney, into which he plunged, and would have been drowned in attempting to swim across, but for a boatman named Waters, who picked him up, and delivered him again into the custody of a keeper of the asylum.

On the 23d ult., the wife of a farmer named Tobin, residing near Gorey, when getting over a stile at Annagh, near Wicklow Gap, fell and dislocated her neck, and died almost immediately.

Mrs. Mary Hinton, of Enniscorthy, recently fell dead, from apoplexy. She was wife of Mr. John Hinton, formerly an extensive corn merchant.

Alexander Dardin, Esq., and W. A. Redmond, Esq., have been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Wexford.

Kilkenny.

William Meighan, of Parliament street, Killkenny, draper, has been gazetted as bankrnpt.

Arthur Poe, Esq., Harley Park, has been buly swore in as High Sheriff of the county; James Sullivan, Esq., for the city of Killkenny, and Patrick J. Dilton at Under Sheriff of both.

Meath.

Mr. Michael Arnold, hf Bettystown, died on January 17, at that place at the advanced age of ninety-four.

On the 20th ult., the funeral obesquies of Mrs. Mulddoon, relict oi the late Laurence Muldoon, Esd., of Oldcastle, took place in the parish chapel of that town. Mrs. Muldoon was the mother of a distinguished young clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Muldoon, of Mullingar; was the aunt of the Very Rev. Dr O'Brirn, professor of All Hallow's College; grand-aunt of Revs. Thomas and Edward Fagan, priests of the diocese of Meath, and sisier of one of the most venearted and respected pastors in Ireland, the Rev. George Leouard, P.P. The large concourse of people from Oldeastle and the surrounding parishes attending the funeral, bore ample testimone of the wide spread respect in which Mrs. Muldoon's family are held, not only by the people of Meath, but by those of the neighboring counties of Westmeath and Canvan.

Westmeath.

Walter Negent, Esq., of Donore, and Thomas Murray, Esq., jun., of Mullingar, have been severally sworn into office as high sheriff and sub-sheriff of the county Westmeath.

Kildare.

Very Rev. J. Cainen, P P. died at Maynooth on the 30th ult. On the 2d inst. and office and requem mass for the repose of his soul were celebrated at Maynooth with all the solemnity prescribed by the rubrics, in the parochial church, Maynooth. His parishoners attended in dense numbers to testify by their presence the respect they felt for the beloved pastor who had lived amongst them and administered to their spiritual wants for upwards of thirty-five yeras.

Louth.

At a meeting of the townspeople of Ardee, held recently in Duff's Hotel of that town, it was resolved that a public lecture hall should be erected on the site of the Market House, in commemoration of the late Thomas N. Filgate, Esq., Tullykeel, who was a good land agent and estimable country gentleman was appreciated and respected by all who knew him. Nearly £500 haue already been subscrtbed. The edifice will be named "Filgate Hall."

The Drogheda Argus of Jan. 30 says: The tide rose in our river to an extraordinary height on yesterday. No one recollects its ever having risen to such a height before. It completely swamped the level of ordinary spring tides. The people's park, the quay, and roadway, were, unti the water subsided, merged into the river surface. The premises aloug the North Quay were, for the time completely floooded in their ground floors. The Sreampacket offices and workshops were so deep in water that the "floating capital" of the company was considerably increased.

On the 27th ult. the first of the new Ardee fairs was held in that town. It is said to have been a good one.

London, March 20—Gladstone's Disestablishing Bill was again debated at great length in the House of Commons, last night.

Sir John Girley, Liberal, from Kilkenny regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and said it must be abolished.

John Bright supporred the bill in a long and able speeech. After quoting several authorities in regard to the influence of the Established Church on the sentiments of the people, he said England's old policy had rendered Ireland more ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism is not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism, for which the Irish were ready to suffer and die. Irishmen in the United States and Australia are watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project is kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland.

London, march 22.—In the House of Commons, the debate on the Irish Church was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring the establishment, but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in Committee. Sir John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General, advocated the bill, approving it in all its points.

London, march 24.—The debate on the Disestablishment bill was resumed last night, Spencer H. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill. The O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor. Gathorne Hardy followed. He said Gladstone had pledge himself and followers to the destruction of all that was most sacred the destruction of the church urged by envy and jealously. Gladstone concluded the debate. He reviewed the course of the bill, and the arguments pro and con., and declared the new policy necessary for Ireland. This was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers. The House divided on the motion to read the bill a second time, with the following result: 368 ayes, 250 noes ; majority for the Government, 118. The announcement was greatly cheered in the House, and the cheers were taken up in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed the immense crowd outside, who joined the applause with the wildest enthusiasm. The House, at three A, M., adjourned till April 1st.

WHITE PINE.

Hamilton, March 17, 1869.—A new strike has been made in the Eberhardt. richer that any before. While one of the workmen in the lower drift was working in some rock that looked promising, he struck through into a vein that was about one-third sivler. This rock they have been taking out for the last three days, and is three times richer than any ever found before. They have more ore in sight than can be taken out for the next six years. You can take a common penknife, and cut out pure silver. You must bear in mind that the rock in this District can be worked easier than that found in any part of Nevada County heretofore. Fifty dollars to the ton is as much as any man wants. Nearly every mine here will pay from one hundred to one thousand per ton. Now tell me where is the country that can beat this? Only think of the disadvantages this country labors under. The roads are very bad at present, and wood is scarce. Water has to be made from snow or hauled from the foot of the bill. The Sierra Nevada, which was sold some time since for $50,000, has increased in value. Yesterday the ownerrs refused three hundred thousand. They think they can see twice that amount of ore in the shaft. They have gone down in a very rich bed of ore some thirty-seven feet, and at the bottom it looks as well as ever. They talk about a million as its value. Perhaps they may get it. All the mines that have sunk to any depth seem to have struck it rich. All it wants is money and mills. I see in some of the California papers articles setting forth that our mines are not extensive. From what I can learn, they are as extensive as any silver mines ever discovered on the face of the glode. None of the companies have yet run out of rock that will pay three hundred dollars to the ton. Another good feature is our coal, said to be as fine as any in the United States. The deposits is about four miles from Hamilton. It will not cost any more to haul the coal to town, than wood. If it proves as good as old coal miners say it is, the claim will be equal to the Eberhardt in value. Flour is worth $16 per cwt. Miners get from $7 to $8 per day. Ten is charged by really competent hands. The demand is great. Carpenters get $10 per day, and have all they can do. Lumber is scarce, and selling at $300 per thousand, and you have to engage for it a month ahead. We have some very fine building stone in the vicinity of this city, bnt the roads are too bad to haul it at present.

Thirty-three whales had been taken of San Diego, up to the 10th instant.

Match It.—Ay, Messieurs of the Faculty, furnish if you can from your repertory of medieaments, a compound or a simple substance that will produce the same beneficent result that the Plantation Bitters are producting in all parts of the United States, tropical America, and the West Indies, every day. What will this preparatian do? Briefly, it will replace debility with strength, regulate the disordered liver, tone the relaxed nerves, arrest the progress emanciation, restore the appetite, relieve headache, cure fever and ague, prevent the evil effects of unwholesome water, chase away mental glooom, and mitigate or remove most of the physical troubles peculiar fo the gentler sex. Will any of the officinal preparations do all this, or half this? If so, how is it that the masses reject them all, and put their trust unhesitatingly in this widely advertised specific.

A Revolution in Medicine.—It is not a gilded pill to delight the eye or please the fancy, but it is a true medicine placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and no person can take it according to the directions, and remain long unwell. It may seem incredible that many cases codsidered hopelessly incurable, have been frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigaiton of the liberrl minded and scientific to the cures it has made. Such is Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, a safe and harmless remedy. Buy it, try it and be cured.

To make home pleasant should be the aim and study of every man and woman. The means for the accomplishment of this desired object, are diverse and varied as the dispositions of human beings. Very few realize that the many petty ills arise from so slight a cause, or that the many happy re-unions and pleasant home hours are marred from so little a thing as the neglect of preserving the teeth, and keeping the breath sweet and agreeable. To secure these advantage there is no other dentifrice so pleasant and convenient as Dr. Sbencer's Fragrant Sapoine.

J. W. TUCKER & C .

OFFER FOR SALE

.....AT.....

SMALL ADVANCE

OVER

Importàtion Prices !

WATCHES AND CHAINS, BRACELETS AND NECKLACES PINS AND EAR-RINGS,

.....OF.....

Topaz and Amethysts ;
Malachite and Corals ;
Jets and Onyx ;
Byzantine and Florentine Mosaics ;
Chrysolite and Turquois ;
Diamonds and Rubies ;
Emeralds and Diamonds ;
Cameos and Diamonds ;
Pearl and Cameo.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND RUBIES,

Gold Match Boxes ;
Tobacco Boxes ;
Cigar Cases ;
Porte-Monaies ;
Handkerchief Holders ;
Boquet-Holders.

SCARF AND BOSOM PINS,

.....of.....

DIAMOND AND OTHER STONES.

RINGS,

Diamonds (Clusters and Single Stones) ;
Emeralds and Diamonds ;
Rubies and Diamonds ;
Topaz and Diamonds ;
Amethysts and Diamonds.

STUDS.

Diamonds ; Rubies ; Emeralds ;
And a full assortmeet of all other kinds

SILVERWARE

Spoons and Forks ;
Cake and Penknives ;
Fish and Butter Knives ;
Pickle and Cheese Knives ;
Berry and Preserve Spoons ;
Ice Cream and Jelly Spoons ;
Salt Cellars and Napkin Rings ;
Sallad Spoons and Forks ;
Asparagus Tongs ;
Flower Vases ;
Child's Setts ;
Card Cases and Porte Monnaies ;

CUPS.

Fruit Stands ;
Berry Bowls ;
Pitchers and Waiters ;
Goblets and Salvers ;
Tea Services ;
Dinner Services ;
Soup Turreens ;
Vegetable Dishes ;
Terrapin Dishes ;
Oyster Dishes ;
Cake and Bread Dishes ;
Castors ;
Ice Cream Bowls ;
And a full assortment of everything else.

PLATEDWARE

Full Assortmenl of Gorham & Co.'s Platedware. Also, Full Assortment of Roger's, Smith & Co.'s Platedware.

mr27

St. Louis, march 23d.—A movement is on foot in this and other cities to call an Irish National Convention. The object is to form a central bureau in New York, with auxiliary societies in all the States, for the purpose of furnishing aid and information to the Irish desiring to settle in this cogntry on the general plan of emigrant societies.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

.....AND.....

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequonces. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep, The Liver becomes affected and generates billious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentry. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum,

Are two of the most common and virulent dis orders prevalent on this continent, to these th Ointment is especially antagonistic, its *"modu operandi"* is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Erruptions on the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chron ic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and trans parent surface regained by the restorative actiön of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetic and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashness and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevaient and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient ; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases :

Bunions,	Swelled Glands,
Burns,	Sore Legs,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Breasts,
Chilblains,	Sore Heads,
Fistula,	Sore Throats,
Gout,	Sores of all kinds,
Lumbago,	Sprains,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Stiff Joints,
Piles,	Tetter,
Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Ringworm,	Venereal Sores,
Salt Rheum,	Wounds of all kinds,
Scalds, Skin Diseases.	

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Propalsus Uteri, Whites, Monthly Irregularities, Suppression, Incontinence of Utine ets, Whether in the Young or Old, Married or Single, at the dawn of Womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic "Bitters" display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely Vegetable Preparation, it is a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females, in every condition of health and station of life. It is an infallible remedy for those many serious complaints which have their origin in Derangement of the Liver, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Indigestion, Costiveness, Intermittant and Remittant Fevers, Colic, and Dysentery, Chills, Nervous and Sick Headache, etc.,

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QUICK CURES
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To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all Private Diseases, viz.: Syphillis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of Self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who, having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a notary public. The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than fifteen years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I find my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. The latter was so bad that I feared an entire stoppage of urine. Being a stranger in this city, and believing that those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address, and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also adu, that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly, yours, L—— H——
San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1864. A. S. GOULD,
[L. S.] Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience; in that year, however, I had Seminal Weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the Summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the Doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatmen. On the 5th of December last, I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best health, Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15 day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and disease. Irregularities, suppressions, etc, will receive the Doctor's most particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase to their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctor's offices, consisting of a suit of six rooms, are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred and confidential.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communications will be unnecessary as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted. Consultation (at the office or by letter,) $5 MAX. Permanent cures guaranteed or no pay,

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. P. E. P. DAVAN, FRENCH PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR after 20 years of close study, has succeeded in discovering the causes and the means of curing, in a short time, Consumption, Gout, Dyspepsia, Nervous Pains, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Congestion of the Brain, Weak Eyes, Hysteria and other Diseases peculiar to Females, Epilepsy and many other Diseases until now reputed incurable.

However incredible his discoveries may appear, the doctor has in his possession the original official documents from foreign Governments, to establish their reality beyond all doubt.

As early as 1849, Dr. Davan was well known in Paris for his special studies upon the causes of incurable diseases. At the same period, while the cholera was still raging at Paris, he was nominated a member of the Medical Commission of Relief, and his services were so highly appreciated that they gained for him a most flattering testimonial from the municipal authorities, dated August 28, 1849.

Subsequently, Dr. Davan addressed a communication to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, at Parts, in respect to his medical discoveries. This letter is cited by the Hospital Gazette, of Paris, of Nov. 9, 1865.

Dr. P. E. P. DAVAN has just returned from Europe, where he spent three years in studies that made him familiar with the latest progress in medical science. This, added to his own discoveries, gives him the ability to cure many of those patients who often die very young.

This mortality can now be very greatly reduced, for nobody can contest the truth of this fact, that Dr. Davan cures fifteen or sixteen patients out of twenty, of those who are attacked by the maladies that cause so many victims.

Why not, then, employ the new aids that are thus offered to those that need them?

Why leave so many persons to die, when there exists a means of curing them?

How great is the responsibility of those on whom patients rely for sounsel and advice!

These are considerations that should be well weighed by the relatives and friends of those sufferers whose cases are so often and so wrongly called desperate.

Should there be persons desirous of purchasing one or more of these discoveries, they have only to apply to Dr. Davan.

In order to put an end to malicious accusations Dr. Davan gives notice to his patients that he holds subject to examination—

1st. His Diploma.

2d. The proofs furnished by Her Majesty the Empress of the French, on the 20th day of May, 1865, during the time that she was Regent of France; the order to His Excellency he Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works to cause to be sent to Dr. Davan a dispatch concerning his medical discoveries; that this Minister wrote to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the latter in return sent this order by a dispatch of the 28th June, 1865, signed Drouin de L'Huys, addressed to the Consul General of France at New York, with instructions to forward the same to Dr. Davan.

3d. Three letters of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

4th. Three letters of His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, commerce and Public Works, concerning his (the Dr.'s) discoveries, and from the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris.

5th. The document showing the medical service rendered by Dr. Davan on account of the French Government.

6th. The documents proving that His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, on the 24th December, 1865, appointed a Medical Commission on account of his (the Dr.'s) discoveries—a commission composed of the entire Medical college of Suttgart

7th. The proofs of the successful cures affected by the doctor in France, Germany, England at New York and at San Fraacisco.

DR. P. E. P. DAVAN,
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From the
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
May, 1865.
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H

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"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the monstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipies?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstrumm itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity istead of qality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

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E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a cerlain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in mrle or female, and no matter of how long standing.

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L

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M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertized that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I nommenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much leke writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

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Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

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I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

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